

Phillipsburg Herald,

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ONE of the first couples to take advantage of the new French divorce law was a lady who had been married at sixteen and obtained a separation fifteen days after the wedding. She had been awaiting her divorce exactly fifty years.

THE mayor of Brainard, Minn., who became notorious for his order prohibiting the wearing of Mother Hubbard dresses, says he issued the order because the girls wore them scant and thin, and as a guardian of public morals he felt bound to interfere.

THE question of a speedier means of executing criminals is being discussed in England. The *Lancet* says: "Decapitation does not cause instant death, hanging is torturingly slow and neither prussic acid nor electricity would be quick enough in fatal effect."

LARGE numbers of dried and smoked lizards are imported by the Chinese physicians. They are used in cases of consumption and anemia with considerable success. Their virtue seems to lie in the large amount of nitrogenous compounds and phosphates they contain.

THE soldiers in the province of Hunan, China, are armed in almost medieval style, their equipment consisting of a helmet, coat of mail, sword and battle axe. The mail coat is so arranged that in case of defeat the wearer can throw it instantly off and escape by flight.

A GEORGIA paper, the *Athens Banner*, complains that fox hunting is now one of the lost arts in that State, as there are no dogs, no foxes and no hunters. The last gentleman who cultivated this sport, for which the "high-toned" Georgian was so noted, died several years ago.

THERE has not been twenty years been such a supply of blue fish seen in the New York market. It has been almost, and in some cases literally, given away, the receipts during the week averaging 250,000 pounds daily. Broiled nicely, there is no more delicious dish for breakfast.

A VERY old defalcation has just come to light. Thirty years ago W. A. Gorman was Governor of what was then the Territory of Minnesota. When the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, he rendered his accounts and was deposited from the position. The accounts which he submitted at the time were audited a few days since and a shortage of nearly \$2,000 discovered. Papers were sent to the United States District Attorney for the State of Minnesota, with instructions to begin suit. The Department has now been informed that Gorman and his sureties have been dead for a number of years. The loss will therefore never be made up.

THE capital of Idaho is Boise City. There is no Capitol building as yet, the Legislature sitting in a hall hired for the purpose. The Governor's executive office is in a brick dwelling only one story high. The new Governor, Bunn, arrived on the day of a circus. The proprietor proposed to suspend the morning performance and hold the inauguration ceremonies in the tent. His offer was accepted, and the circus people joined in the procession. A platform was erected on the right side of the ring, and on it sat eight ministers and a Bishop. The tumblers, bare-back riders and acrobats waited until the close of the ceremonies, when the tent was cleared, the people bought tickets, and the second show began.

A MAN in Forest Hill, California, is possessed of what might be termed a patent elastic stomach. He could eat anything without nauseating him, and as for quantity it was never known exactly how much his stomach would hold. On one occasion, it is said, he ate eight small cans of oysters, several cans of peaches, besides crackers, cheese and bologna in proportion, and washed it down with eight or ten glasses of beer, and then afterward when asked to sing a song, he wanted to know whether they expected him to sing on an empty stomach. It is said also that he would sometimes catch flies and eat them down by the handful, just to show what he could do. At one time he ate a mouse, head, ears and hair, on a wager of \$1.50.

A SUBJECT vital in the strictest sense for France has just been brought to the surface again by the Paris Academy of Medicine—the almost stationary numbers of the population. At the end of the last century France could boast a fourth of the inhabitants of Europe, and was the second of the nation, if classified by the census returns. Now she is but fourth on the list, and contains only a ninth of the European family. In density of population she is also in the ninth place. The annual increase of numbers is now 4.1 per thousand, while in England and Wales it is 14.34, and in Prussia 13, notwithstanding the enormous emigration during the interval. The general average number of children in a family is but three; and in Normandy, where some of the communes have decreased 48 per cent. since 1801, it is rarely as much as two.

NEWS SUMMARY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zachariah Stern, clothier, New York, assigned.

A. P. Jones, speculator in stocks, New York, failed.

Eddie Jones, of Whitehall, Ill., was killed by falling under a train.

Heavy rains relieved a long drought in the Miami valley of Ohio.

The annual Convention of Insurance Commissioners began at Chicago.

Tailors of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline all left their benches and are on a strike.

The attempt to raise the sunken United States steamer Tallapoosa has been commenced.

In digging a well at Denison, Texas, the workmen struck gold, and the whole town is excited.

The wages of iron workers in the shops of the Brook Iron Company at Birdsboro, Va., were reduced 10 per cent. The works employ 600 hands.

Rindskopf Bros & Co., clothing, New York, made an assignment. Liabilities reported about \$900,000. The assets are in round numbers about \$1,000,000.

Stafford & Co., who own four mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, called a meeting of creditors. Their liabilities are \$338,000 and their assets \$450,000.

Large shipments are being made to China from San Francisco in view of the war clouds that hang over the Celestial Empire. Within one month 2,700 tons of flour have gone over.

The Phillips oil well in Pennsylvania is flowing at the rate of 3,300 barrels per day. Petroleum broke four cents, carrying down A. P. Jones, a New York broker, whose liabilities are \$25,000.

The conference of railway managers at Chicago could not agree upon a pool on Colorado, Utah and Nebraska business. It is expected, though, that the California pool will be maintained.

Leading citizens of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, appeal to the public for aid for the sufferers by the recent overflow of the Chippewa river, and have appointed a committee to distribute contributions.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture issued a call for a National Convention of those interested in the breeding and management of the various classes of stock, to be held at Chicago, Nov. 13, 1884.

The war between union and non-union men in Cincinnati has grown more serious. The mayor is unable to furnish police to protect the men at work, for the regular force has not been paid since June.

Statements are sent out from LaCrosse that the damage to wheat by rust is wide spread, and that a Minnesota miller suffered heavy loss in New York flour made from smutty wheat which he had cleansed.

The amount lost by the New Jersey National bank at Brunswick, N. J., whose president and cashier committed suicide a few days ago, because of their irregularities in conducting the affairs of the bank, has been found to be about \$25,000.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Northern Pacific road, net earnings of \$5,425,820 were reported. The capital stock is \$88,807,068, and the funded debt \$40,378,000. The unpaid lands east of the Missouri river amount to 4,079,755 acres, which are dedicated to the extinguishment of the preferred stock.

An important land transfer in New Mexico has been made to New York parties through the Department of Immigration of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. The grant comprises 26,000 acres, a portion under cultivation in Moro county, near Las Vegas Springs, and is situated in a beautiful mountain park. The purpose is to found an Episcopal colony of Eastern people, in connection with which an educational institution will be established.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Justice Field delivered an opinion in reference to the Chinese question.

The Republicans of the Fourth Connecticut District nominated Lyman Cole for Congress.

F. B. Hayes, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth Massachusetts District, died.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Illinois District have nominated C. C. Clark for Congress.

Larkin D. Mason accepted the Prohibition nomination for Governor of New Hampshire.

The Prohibition State Central Committee of Indiana has named Presidential electors. St. John will visit the State and make speeches.

The Republican campaign was formally opened in Mahoning valley, Ohio, Gen. Logan being present at the Youngstown meeting.

Congressional nominations: Twentieth New York, Edward Wemple (Dem.); Fourth Illinois, John P. Altgeld (Dem.); Ninth Tennessee, P. S. Glass (Dem.).

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed the people of Belleville; as did also Gen. Smith, candidate for State Treasurer.

Congressional nominations: Tenth Michigan, A. M. Webster (Prohib.); Fifteenth Pennsylvania, F. C. Burnell (Rep.); Twelfth Pennsylvania, D. W. Connelly (Dem.).

The Democratic State convention of Colorado was held at Denver. Alva Adams of Pueblo, was nominated for Governor, Mr. Grant declaring a renomination unanimously declined.

In the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit at Indianapolis attorneys for the plaintiff filed by defendant. Mr. Blaine says S. L. Blaine and Sarah Stanwood were witnesses to his secret marriage in Kentucky.

Mr. Blaine proposes visiting Indianapolis on Thursday, October 4, coming from Cincinnati. Butler and St. John have already arranged to come here on that day, and will speak from the same platform at night.

Forty thousand people were present at the Democratic demonstration at Hamilton, O. Among the speakers were Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Hoadly, Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman and Gen. Durbin Ward.

The State Constitutional Campaign Committee, of the State of Maine, decided to organize at once in every county, city and town in the State leagues for the enforcement of the State Constitutional Prohibitory Law.

Congressional nominations include Henry Pine by the Republicans of the Eighth Missouri District, Jas. E. Esterbrook by the Democrats of the Tenth Massachusetts, R. F. Seitz by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, and Chas. B. Lore by the Democrats of Delaware.

The Colorado Prohibitionists met at Denver. After the usual routine of business had been disposed of, resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the principle and policy of legal prohibition; pledging support to only pure men for positions of official trust; declaring unity with all-

giances to the National Prohibition party, and pledging cordial support to St. John and Daniels. A committee of fifteen was appointed, with instructions to place a State ticket in the field, either of the candidates of other parties or new men.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The postmaster at Rocky Comfort, Ark., absconded.

Theodore Dwyer was killed by James Peterson at Butler, Pa.

Councilman Barney Meate, of Louisville, was kicked to death by a horse.

While feeding hogs, Gid. Henderson, a farmer near Hopkinsville, Ky., was assassinated.

Geo. Wagner, employed by the Frisco line at North Springfield, Mo., committed suicide by hanging.

Overwork is believed to be the cause of the suicide of L. J. Brown, a leading dry-goods merchant of Fitchburg, Mass.

At Newburn, Tennessee, an unknown man deliberately laid his head on the track and allowed a train to cut it off.

Chicago roughs visited the town of Niles, a suburb, and enjoyed themselves in a riotous manner, winding up by killing Joe Chisel.

At Fordland Station, Mo., a drunken man threw a coal oil lamp at G. V. Weston, a saloon-keeper. His clothes took fire and he was fatally burned.

B. D. Skinner committed suicide in New York City, by taking an overdose of morphine. Bad health is ascribed as the cause for the commission of the act.

Peter Clark, a marshal at Albany, N. Y., went to the house of John A. Hearn to see him in law suit papers, and threw him over a railing, which caused his death.

Henry N. Dunlap, formerly of Sangamon county, Ill., and a man of considerable property, was assassinated near his home at Blaver Point, Ark., by an unknown person.

Ten families were made homeless by a fire at Asbury Park, N. J. During the fire a panic occurred at a Salvation Army meeting, and a great many women were injured.

Isaac Newton engineer of the New York City Croton Water Department, committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is said that he had been drinking heavily lately.

The Middlesex dye-works at Somerville, Mass., valued at \$250,000, were burned. Twenty-one buildings at Bronson, Mich., and twelve stores at Sand Lake, were also destroyed by fire.

Jackson, a box manufacturer at Atlanta, told his wife he was going out of town. Then a saloon-keeper was notified to call. Jackson called later with a gun and wounded both the parties.

Rosara Peretta fatally shot his wife in New York City. Peretta claims that he had a row with another Italian and was about to shoot him when his wife rushed in and received her wound.

Five men escaped from the jail at Watertown, New York, by binding and gagging the sheriff. One of the number voluntarily returned, pleading that he was forced to join the movement.

Henry Clay, grandson of the great Kentucky statesman of that name, was shot and killed at Louisville by a member of the City Council of that place named Wempley. Great indignation exists over the affair.

The Newcomb-Buchanan company of Louisville, the largest whisky house in the South, made an assignment after attempting for the past two years to meet liabilities of \$1,500,000 which it then secured an extension.

Priddy, a Pittsburg carman, who engaged in a contest recently, has since developed paralysis in both arms, which can not be removed by a galvanic battery, and it is alleged that he was poisoned in the interest of his rival.

A dry-goods firm in New York recently suspected a saleswoman named Agnes E. Francois, of stealing from the stock. She was soon caught in the act, and surrendered property valued at \$1,575, when she was sent to jail.

Detectives claim that they have discovered "Molly Maguire" associations in the coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania. A Hungarian miner was horribly murdered and hung up. The feeling against the Hungarians is intense.

The Esmond hotel and the remainder of an entire square of buildings at Portland, Oregon, were burned, the loss being \$120,000. The Parker House and nine other structures at Eureka, Nev., valued at \$70,000, fell a prey to flames.

A German named Ullman, aged seventy-five, living near Whitestown, Pa., fatally shot his wife, aged sixty-five. The two had a quarrel over some domestic affair, and the man in his anger picked up a gun and fired the fatal shot.

The Italian Consul, E. DeMerolla, who left Baltimore for his home ago, has not since been heard from. He was a prominent merchant and stood high socially. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause. DeMerolla owes \$30,000 borrowed money.

Two freight trains on the Hannibal road collided near New Cambria, Mo., 170 miles east of Kansas City. The trains were wrecked. Three men, including the engineer of the west-bound train, were killed. The conductor of the west-bound train was also killed. The names of those killed were not learned. It is reported that the West-bound train was running contrary to orders.

The yards of the Stearns Lumber company, at Neponset, Mass., were nearly all destroyed by fire. The property burned includes three-fourths of the stock, 3,000,000 feet of finished hard pine and cypress lumber, on which there will be a loss of \$150,000. The lumber was valued at \$20,000, and several wharves valued at \$20,000 and machinery worth \$30,000, making a total loss of \$240,000. There is some insurance.

Samuel Friedman, a bankrupt jeweler of Chicago, confessed liability to the amount of \$38,000, but the deputy sheriff found the stock had been seized under a chattel mortgage. One of the creditors, who happened to be the attorney for the other victims, made his appearance at Minneapolis, where Friedman carried on an extensive clothing business. After chartering a special train on the Rock Island road, the attorney loaded up the stock and took it to his home, bringing it to Chicago in sixteen hours, when an officer lived upon the outfit for \$41,000.

Edwin Henry was shot and killed by Capt. E. J. Johnson, at Hayesville, Tenn. This is the second act in a tragedy which began last Fall in that city. On the 30th of November, 1883, Edw. Johnson committed suicide. After her death rumors were circulated to the effect that cruelty by her husband was the inspiring cause of her taking her life, and Johnson, to exculpate himself, gave to the public a number of letters written by Mrs. Johnson to her husband, in one of which she admitted that improper relations had existed between herself and Henry. Johnson is a well-known lawyer and political speaker. He threatened, after the death of his wife, that he would kill Henry.

An elaborate and well planned attempt at arson in a house full of people was

brought to light in New York City. The diabolical crime, however, miscarried. Its only result was the killing of a woman, the wife of a man whom the police have arrested, charged with setting fire to the house. The woman was Mrs. Guiley, the wife of Leo Guiley, a saloon keeper. The fire was discovered in his house, where he lived on the second floor with his wife and child, seven lodgers occupying the third floor. A police officer saw flames in the house and gave the alarm. He and another officer went into an adjoining room and aroused the inmates, and then ascending to the roof they went to the rescue of the burning building. At the first all but two had fled into the street, Mrs. Guiley and her nine-year-old boy. They were found on the roof, the boy having been nearly choked with smoke and the woman dying from horrible burns. After the fire had been extinguished coal oil was found everywhere, all the gas was turned on, and the fire had been started in three places.

FOREIGN.

The French destroyed the police junks in Min river.

The Anarchist murderer, Kammerer, was hanged at Vienna.

The report of the collapse of the siege at Kharoum is officially confirmed.

Serbian are threatening to invade Bulgaria—tempted by the good crops.

The Po pehas granted \$200,000 for the establishment of a hospital at Rome.

A monster meeting in favor of the franchise bill was held at Dundee, Scotland.

A panic prevails at Shanghai in consequence of the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

It is reported that El Mahdi will increase his fighting forces in front of Khartoum.

The various European powers protest against the suspension of the sinking fund in Egypt.

Gen. Walseley has telegraphed the War Office to stop sending troops to Egypt for the present.

The Chinese have blocked the mouth of the Woosung river, but have left a passage for neutral ships.

The British war department forwarded \$500,000 in gold to Gen. Walseley, expenses of his expedition.

In a collision of trains near Locle, Switzerland, a lady was killed and sixteen other passengers received serious injuries.

The stability of a number of leading Liverpool firms is questioned, owing to the low prices of cotton, corn, provisions and sugar.

Two thousand French troops landed at Kapa and attacked and defeated the Chinese, who retreated after heavy loss.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin resolutions were adopted in favor of Irish independence and peasant proprietary.

Owing to differences with Prime Minister Ferry, of France, it is hinted that Gen. Campernon, French Minister of War, will soon resign.

Benj. Johnson, one of the murderers of the Taylor family at Cincinnati, was hanged. His partner in crime was Allen Ingalls, and the bodies were sold to a medical college just after the murder.

An American schooner was seized at Via Divostok, Russia, for having contraband goods on board; and an English schooner for illegal hunting.

Messengers arrived at Cairo, bringing word that Gen. Gordon had vanquished numerous tribes and their chiefs were begging for mercy. Many tribes have come in and laid down their arms.

The completion of the Arberg tunnel through the Rhaetian mountains, establishing railway communication between Austria and Switzerland, was celebrated in royal style.

The new education bill in Belgium causes great dissatisfaction. A multitude gathered in front of the royal palace, hooted at the king and shouted "Vive la Republique." Liberal papers urge the people to be calm.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley has resigned to go into the banking business.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending September 20, was 446,995; for the corresponding period of last year it was 533,499.

The Agricultural Bureau sends out a report in reference to "wheat in India," and endeavors to show that that country has no advantages over America.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector of Customs at New York to admit free duty, the Assol cup, worn by Koenig, a Foxhall, which has been in the custody of the Collector for nearly two years.

The Department of State has received from the Consul at Naples the following telegram relative to the cholera at that place: "The condition of affairs is more encouraging, as the number of cases and deaths" Cases, 305; deaths, 97, for 24 hours.

The President has made the following appointments: Wm. M. Clark, of Colorado, Indian agent of the Southern Ute Agency; Philip P. Wilcox, of Colorado, maitre in the United States Mint at Denver; C. D. Ford, of Colorado, Indian agent at San Carlos Agency, Arizona.

Certain claim agents of Washington have issued circulars informing Postmasters who are entitled to a readjustment of salary under the act of March 3, 1883, that if their claims are not presented before December 1st they will be barred. The postal officials say there is no authority for such a statement.

The large new silver vault under the cash room of the Treasury Department is finished, and the transfer of the silver to it has begun. Silver now stored in the Treasury, amounting to \$500,000, will be transferred to the new vault, where will also be stored the surplus coinage of the different mints, accumulating every month.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has addressed a communication to the Secretary of War asking that he request the Chief Signal Officer to furnish the Accounting Officer of the Treasury with the proofs of false vouchers in the accounts of Captain Howgate, so that the exact state of his accounts may appear in the records of the Department.

The Commission appointed to examine the San Francisco police office, recommended a number of changes in the grading of employees and the internal arrangements of the office, the adoption of which will involve an increase of \$8,400 in the annual allowance for that office. The report is complimentary to the postmaster and commends his management of the office.

From a statement prepared by the Land Office, showing the disposal of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, it appears that the cash sales amounted to \$3,137,837, valued at \$10,302,582. The original homestead entries included 7,551,509 acres; final homestead entries, 2,445,674 acres; timber culture entries, 4,084,463 acres; miscellaneous disposal, 8,600,219, including \$2,453,164 acres of railroad lands, for which \$1,636,410 was received; aggregate number of acres of land disposed of under all the heads, excluding the final homestead on-

ties, 26,834,041; aggregate receipts, \$11,838,903. This is an increase of disposals over last year of 101,137 acres and \$3,137,837. Indian lands to the amount of 697,128 acres, which sold for \$838,130, are not included in the foregoing totals. The amount of land disposed of during the fiscal year in Dakota is far in the lead of all other States and Territories, with 11,082,818 acres; Nebraska is second, with 3,105,851 acres; Minnesota is third, with 1,646,478 acres; Louisiana is fourth, with 1,537,616, over 1,000,000 being to railroads; Kansas is fifth, 1,384,404 acres; California is sixth, with 1,112,635 acres; Washington Territory is seventh, with 1,085,753 acres. The remaining States and Territories disposed of less than 1,000,000 acres each. Of the 11,000,000 acres disposed of in Dakota, nearly 6,000,000 acres were taken under railroad grants.

Prof. Gregory of the Civil Service Commission, has written a long letter upon the subject of political assessments, the chief points of which are contained in the following extracts: The grand intent of those sections of the Civil Service act which relate to contributions for political purposes was two-fold. First—To prevent the use of Government places and Government funds and force to control elections. These do not protect Government employees from compulsory contributions to political funds. The Government clerk is employed to work for the people and not for the party, and his pay comes from the people and not from his party. What he does for the party is his own, and is the grossest tyranny to extort from him any part of his earnings by threats of removal or by promise of promotion. The clerk, outside of his clerkship, is still a citizen, and as a citizen has a common interest, as do all good citizens, in the progress and welfare of his country. He has the common right to vote and express his opinions, to form associations with those of like opinions, and to use his money in all lawful ways to propagate his opinions. As an officer or employee of the Government, he is strictly under authority of Congress in all his official work and relations, and he must not violate one of the four prohibitions of the Civil Service act. But outside of his official life, he is beyond the realm of his duties to the Government, and beyond his connection with Governmental people and places, he becomes simply a citizen, and has all the duties, interests and rights of his fellow citizens not in public employ. The interpretation of the civil service law is easy, and the special duty required by it is plain to all who honestly regard its two grand aims: First, absolute defense of the ballot box from all corrupt or corrupting official influence; second, protection of Government officials from political assessments. In these two great public demands the law must and will be fully and fairly enforced.

KILLED BY THE BOA.

An Anaconda Squeezed to Death in a Museum.

In a glass case in the Standard museum in Fulton street, Brooklyn, there have resided together for brotherly love for the last six months a huge black anaconda and a big yellow-striped boa constrictor. The anaconda was a thoroughly civilized and gentle reptile, having been brought up in the way he should go by the late Showman Reilly, who died from the effects of a rattlesnake's bite in the New York hospital a few weeks ago. The anaconda's name was Nebuchadnezzar, and he was of so benevolent a disposition that Reilly often took him in bathing with him, and Nebuchadnezzar was never so happy as when he was allowed to follow Reilly about his museum. He had been in captivity for four years. The boa constrictor is a young snake. His name is Satan, and it is scarcely a year and a half since he was torn from his native thicket and forced at last to point a moral and adorn another tale than his own.

The reason that Nebuchadnezzar is spoken of in the past tense and Satan in the present is because of a tragical occurrence early last Saturday morning. The two serpents had dwelt together in unity, as has been stated, for six months, but perhaps their amicability is due to the fact that Satan has been tormented during this period. Satan is the doctor Tanager of reptiles. He devotes so far from the gastric conventionalities of his fellows to take meals only about once a year, at which time he evinces a partiality for rabbits. Preceding these periods of hunger he sheds his skin and grows a new one, a process which is doubtless unpleasant, for he is in very bad humor during the operation. Last Wednesday he was fed two rabbits, which he bolted whole and then lay down to digest them. On Thursday he was fed two more, and he went to sleep for their digestion. Friday afternoon he seemed ready for more refreshments, but Mr. Holmes, his owner, decided to defer the meal until Saturday.

This procrastination was fatal to Nebuchadnezzar. Early Saturday morning that unfortunate reptile was wrapt in slumber when Satan awoke up and perceived him, for perhaps, the first time Satan's evil nature got the best of him, and he seized the sleeping beauty by the neck—if so the section of Nebuchadnezzar's body immediately south of his head may be called, since he is all neck but his head—and wrapped his own tail about a stout tree, which is fastened in the glass case. Then he wound himself against the wall aroused the wakened man, who perceived the state of affairs at a glance and rushed off to find Mr. Holmes. Mr. Holmes, regardless of personal danger, sprang into the cage and endeavored to save his pet serpent. He seized Satan's tail and attempted to unwind it from the tree, but he might as well have tried to unwind a wagon tire. The reptile's tail was immovable. Mr. Holmes seized it back of the head and attempted to shake loose the grip it had upon Nebuchadnezzar. Whether it was Mr. Holmes' diamond flashing in his eyes or sheer exhaustion cannot be ascertained, but he managed to drag it away from its victim.

But poor Nebuchadnezzar was done for. Every bone in his body was broken, and after lingering until late Saturday night his gentle life went out. Mr. Holmes was almost inconsolable, but he sent the body to a taxidermist to be stuffed, when it will be placed in a case in the museum, where it will be a lasting reproach to its murderer. Satan observed the most unconcerned demeanor last night until Mr. Holmes punched him up with a cane, when he hissed like a broken steam engine. Mr. Holmes now has two reptile cases in his establishment, since he has on exhibition the rattlesnake which killed Reilly.

El Dorado is to have a drum corps.

A Pointer for the Girls.

Some of our contemporaries have become indignant by learning to how great an extent the practice prevailed at our ports of filling orders for wives sent by Western men with newly arrived immigrant girls. They look upon this as a discrimination by Americans themselves against the American product, and insist that it ought to be stopped. There are places in many parts of our broad Western lands where women are scattered than hen's teeth. The men have ample possessions to support wives, and are anxious for mistresses of their hearts and homes. Indeed, their great eagerness for better halves is shown by their willingness to waive the great marital privilege of men—the right to make their own selection. There is law of political economy that goods will seek the best market. The American girl seems to be an exception for the census shows the East to possess a superfluity. There does not seem to be any indisposition on their part to go West. The trouble seems to lie in a lack of system by which they may be distributed where needed. If those who are crying out against the Castle Garden scheme will devise some means whereby a Western man in need of a wife may secure a healthy American girl, they will probably be gratifying the Westerner by securing him a helpmate more congenial to his tastes, and be rendering a grateful service to the so-called superfluous American girl.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Kansas City September 27, 1884.

THE Live Stock indicator reports—
CATTLE—Receipts, 1628. Good native shipping steers were from 12.00 to 12.50; good native steers, 10.00 to 10.50; good native cows, 8.00 to 8.50; good native heifers, 7.00 to 7.50; good native calves, 6.00 to 6.50; good native yearlings, 5.00 to 5.50; good native stags, 4.00 to 4.50; good native bucks, 3.00 to 3.50; good native does, 2.00 to 2.50; good native ewes, 1.00 to 1.50; good native lambs, .50 to .75; good native kids, .25 to .50; good native piglets, .10 to .15; good native sows, .15 to .20; good native gilts, .10 to .15; good native hogs, .15 to .20; good native boars, .10 to .15; good native stags, .10 to .15; good native bucks, .10 to .15; good native does, .10 to .15; good native ewes, .10 to .15; good native lambs, .10 to .15; good native kids, .10 to .15; good native piglets, .10 to .15; good native sows, .15 to .20; good native gilts, .10 to .15; good native hogs, .15 to .20; good native boars, .10 to .15; good native stags, .10 to .15; good native bucks, .10 to .15; good native does, .10 to .15; good native ewes, .10 to .15; good native lambs, .10 to .15; good native kids, .10 to .15; good native piglets, .10 to .15; good native sows, .15 to .20; good native gilts, .10 to .15; good native hogs, .15 to .20; good native boars, .10 to .15; good native stags, .10 to .15; good native bucks, .10 to .15; good native does, .10 to .15; good native ewes, .10 to .15; good native lambs, .10 to .15; good native kids, .10 to .15; good native piglets, .10 to .15; good native sows, .15 to .20; good native gilts, .10 to .15; good native hogs, .15 to .20; good native boars, .10 to .15; good native stags, .10 to .15; good native bucks, .10 to .15; good native does, .10 to .15; good native ewes, .10 to .15; good native lambs, .10 to .15; good native kids, .10 to .15; good native piglets, .10 to .15; good native sows, .1